E
470
.5
.W52

Western and Atlantic Railroad

War Scenes

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Class E470
.5
Book .W52

WAR SCENES

Views ....AND Pointers

.....ON.....

W. & A. R. R.

....AND....

N. C. & St. L. Ry.

Compliments...
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
W. & A. R. R.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

No registration of title of this book as a preliminary to copyright protection has been found. C.4.2

Forwarded to Order Division JAN. 23
(Date)

(6, i, 1906—2,000.)

E470
.5
.W52

Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

ON the 27th day of June, 1864, occurred the great and famous battle of KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, which was probably the distinctive battle, fought between Dalton and Atlanta, of the Atlanta campaign and one which will ever hold its position on the page of history as being one which conferred imperishable luster upon the valor of American soldiery. The attack of the Federals was made with vigor, pluck and persistence, and was met with such courage and fortitude by the Confederates as alone could have made the efforts of their antagonists futile.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston
Commanding
Confederate States Army.

BATTLE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN,
On the line of The Western & Atlantic Railroad,
June 27, 1864.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman
Commanding
United States Army.

The attack upon the Confederate right which lay east of Kennesaw Mountain and just at the present station of Elizabeth on the Western & Atlantic R. R., was made by Logan's corps, formed in three lines, and was supported by Blair and Dodge. Nelson's 12th Louisiana occupied a strong line of rifle pits in front of them, and held their position until the first Federal ranks had approached within twenty-five paces. They then retired to the Confederate line of battle. The Federal troops advanced steadily.

A destructive fire was opened by the Confederates from their entrenchments. For an hour the Federals held their position, unable to advance and reluctant to retreat. Logan then ordered them to retire to the line of rifle pits which they had first captured.

After the repulse of the second assault before Gen. Cleburne's entrenchments, the dry leaves and dead wood were set on fire by the bombshells and gun wadding and burned rapidly around the Federal wounded. This horrible scene was observed by the Confederates, and they were ordered to suspend further battle until the Federals could carry off their wounded, who were in danger of being burned alive.

Thus the Federal wounded were rescued from such an awful fate.

In this great battle the Federal army numbered about one hundred thousand men.

The truce in the midst of the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, on the line of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, near Marietta, Ga., June 27th, 1864. The Confederates and Federals rescuing the Federal wounded from the burning timber.

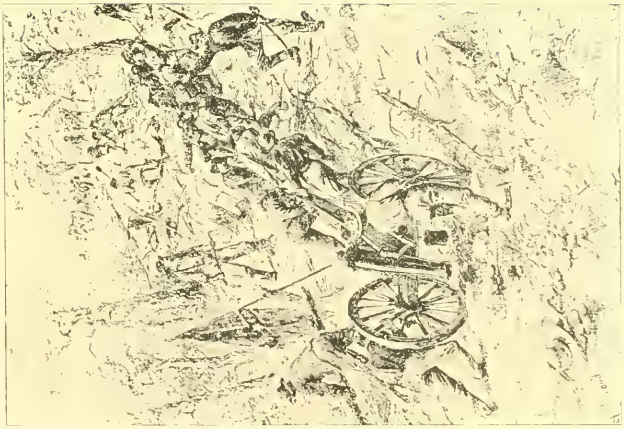
The Confederates had about fifty-five thousand troops. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was eight hundred and eight men.

The loss of the Federals has never been exactly reported, but it is conceded that it went up into the thousands.

Gen. Sherman, after some three hours, withdrew the Federals' shattered battalions from all points of assault at

Kennesaw Mountain and ordered a movement down the valley of Olley's Creek, toward Chattahoochee river.

Gen. Johnston, knowing that Gen. Sherman's movement to the south would result in breaking his communication with Atlanta, evacuated Kennesaw Mountain and Marietta on July 1st and 2nd, 1864. From Marietta, Johnston fell back to a new position which had been prepared by Colonel Prestman. After fighting at Ruffs, Smyrna and Chattahoochee river, the great battles were fought around Atlanta, and Hood was appointed to succeed Johnston.



PLANTING THE GUNS ON KENNESAW MOUNTAIN.

But, ah! we'll thwart them here to-day,
We'll climb this hill of Mars,
We'll seem with lightning's fires to play
To hurl bolts from the stars:

We'll scale the cliffs where eagles flew,
We'll raise the wild huzza,
And p'ant 'mid clouds of golden hue
The guns on Kennesaw!

Battle of Allatoona.

General Sherman fortified Allatoona strongly with a fort on each side of the pass, through which the Western & Atlantic R. R. runs, and made it his secondary base of supplies. After the fall of Atlanta General Hood ordered General French, with his division, against Allatoona, where General Sherman had stored 2,700,000 rations of bread. General Sherman, learning of this movement, ordered Gen. John M. Corse, who was at Rome, to hasten to Allatoona and to hold the fort. General Corse brought with him 1,054 men to re-inforce Colonel Tourtellotte's garrison of 890 men. General French, with about 2,900 men, assaulted. General Corse and Colonel Tourtellotte were wounded.

Gen. S. G. French
Commanding
Confederates.

BATTLE OF ALLATOONA, GA.
On Line of Western & Atlantic R. R.
October 5th, 1864.
The message signalled from Kennesaw Mountain 20 miles distant to these heights gave rise to the Gospel Hymn "Hold the Fort, for I Am Coming."

Gen. Jno. M. Corse
Commanding
Federals.

The Federal loss was 707 men and the Confederate loss was 799 men. General Sherman from Kennesaw Mountain succeeded in exchanging messages with the signal station on Allatoona heights, and from this message and attendant thrilling circumstances originated the gospel hymn:

"Ho! my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky!
Re-enforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh!

CHORUS:

"Hold the fort; for I am coming," etc.

The most characteristic memorial of the bloody struggle at Allatoona Pass is the lone grave on the west side of the railroad track. A neat marble headstone has been placed over the grave, with the following inscription:

An
UNKNOWN HERO.
He died for the cause
he thought was right.

Gen. S. G. French Commanding Confederates.

Confederates Storming the Federal Works at Allatoona on Line of the Western & Atlantic R. R., Oct. 5th, 1864. Capture of Colors of 39th Iowa Reg't.

Gen. Jno. M. Corse Commanding Federals.

The *Marietta Journal* thus touchingly refers to this memorial:

"He was some mother's darling, and perhaps when the cruel war was over, she wiped her tear-bedimmed eyes and through her spectacles watched for the coming of her soldier boy, but he came not. Still she prayed and gazed down the road and scanned the face of every passer-by: every footstep that sounded on the walk her eager ears caught up with expectancy: her heart beat faster and thrilled with hope: her eyes kindled with joy: her wrinkled face lighted up with a smile, and her old arms, no doubt, involuntarily went out to clasp to her bosom her darling boy: but she was doomed to disappointment: it was her neighbor's boy who had returned, and not hers: and sadly she turned back to her old arm chair by the window, she choked down the heart sobs and cleared away the unbidden tears, and wondered why *her* boy did not come. No tidings came of his whereabouts. She did not know that the boy whom she saw proudly leave home in his new suit of gray in response to his country's call, at that moment filled an unknown grave. Perhaps, after many years of waiting, she too has gone over the river of death, and, with her boy, will be a shadowy witness of the erection of the head-stone to the memory of 'An Unknown Hero.'"

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.
On the Western & Atlantic Railroad, in Allatoona Pass.

Battle of Resaca.

A vigorous Federal assault by Baird's and Johnson's divisions against Hindman's division was repulsed There was heavy fighting along the line all day. Late in the afternoon there was a desperate struggle north of the town, between Hood's and Hooker's corps, without decisive results.

Fighting was directly across the track of the Western & Atlantic R. R. Hooker's loss was 1,646. Hood's was considerably less. Ascertaining that a heavy force of Federals had crossed the Oostanaula river at Tanner's Ferry, Johnston evacuated Resaca.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston Commanding Confederates.

BATTLE OF RESACA, GA.
On the Line of the Western & Atlantic R. R
May 15th, 1864.
The attempt against Gen. Hindman's position by a portion of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Wm T. Sherman Commanding Federals

Battle of Ringgold.

Desperate fight between Hooker's corps of Grant's army and Cleburne's division of Confederates, who were posted in the ravine through which the Western & Atlantic R. R. runs, south of Ringgold. Besides a very hot fire of musketry and artillery, the Confederates rolled huge stones down the hillsides among the advancing assailants, causing great confusion. Hooker was repulsed and pursuit of Bragg's army by the Federals was checked.

Considering the disastrous defeat of the Confederate army two days before at Missionary Ridge and the demoralization naturally to be expected therefrom, this was one of the gamest fights of the entire war. Pat Cleburne was one of the most adroit commanders and pluckiest fighters among Confederate generals.

Gen. Pat R. Cleburne
Commanding
Confederates.

BATTLE OF RINGGOLD, GA.
On the Line of the Western & Atlantic R. R.
Nov. 27th, 1863.

Gen. Jos. Hooker
Commanding
Fed'rals.

Battle of Missionary Ridge.

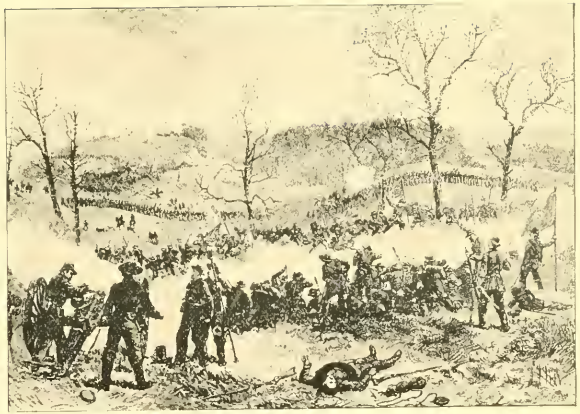
Grant's army consisted of 65,000 men, and Bragg's 30,000.

Federal loss, 5,286 killed and wounded; 33 missing.

Confederate loss, 40 cannon, 3,100 killed and wounded; 6,000 prisoners.

This was a great Federal victory, which raised the siege of Chattanooga and forced the Confederates out of Tennessee.

The evolutions of the Federal army in this battle were described by the Confederates as being as regular as dress parade. Their assault was impetuous, but for several hours it appeared the Confederates would hold their position. Sherman's attack upon the Confederate right met a repulse at the hands of Cleburne's division. The assault was renewed with desperate energy, but again Cleburne held his own against fearful odds. About 4 p. m. the Confederate centre was broken. The entire line except the right gave way. The result was a disastrous rout of Bragg's army.



Gen. Braxton Bragg Commanding Confederates.

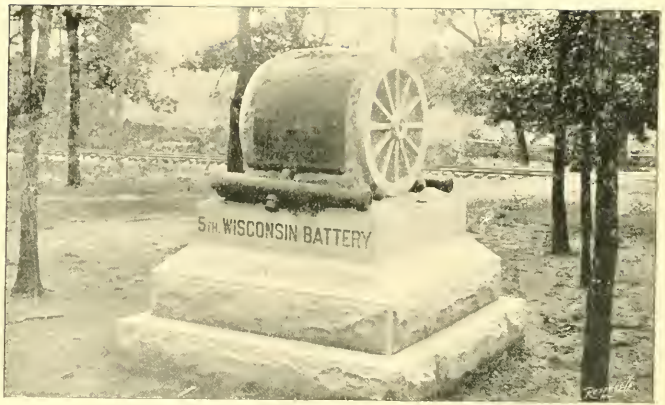
BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.
Opposite Boyce Station On Line of Western & Atlantic R. R.
November 25, 1863.
Cleburne's Repulse of Sherman.

Gen. U. S. Grant Commanding Federals.

Chickamauga National Park.

The United States Government, within the short space of five years, has converted a deserted field into a park of magnificent proportions, which is at once the great object lesson of the terrors of war and triumphs of peace.

The Park Commissioners, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, have purchased the entire battlefield of Chickamauga, embracing fifteen square miles. The main drive of the park is twenty miles in length, constructed on a right-of-way fifty feet wide. All the lines of battle have been ascertained and marked with tablets. Twenty-four State Commissioners have located the position of regiments and batteries from their respective states. Already there are hundreds of monuments and granite markers on the field.



5th Wisconsin Battery. Monument in Chickamauga National Park

About three hundred cannon, of same pattern used during the combat, have been mounted and placed in position. The methods of marking the lines of battle are by monuments and historical tablets, indicating the make-up of all

organizations that participated. Congress has appropriated $725,000 for the erection of National monuments and for the improvement of the grounds, walks and driveways. The various States have appropriated over $500,000 for the erection of monuments commemorative of the deeds of valor of soldiers from their respective States.

The monuments now on the field range in cost from $1,000 to $6,000 each. The monuments erected by the United States to the regulars cost $1,500 each

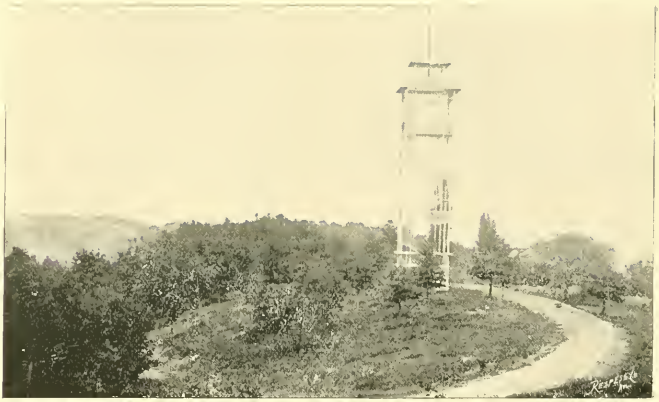
Material for monuments is confined to granite and bronze.

Marks the Headquarters of Gen. Braxton Bragg of the Army of Tennessee.

Commissions from following States have been at work with the National Commission in locating positions on the field and clearing up confused and disputed points of history:

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Five observation towers of iron and steel, each seventy feet high, have been erected, and the monument of the Wilder Brigade erected near the Widow Glenn's house on Chickamauga field is one hundred and ten feet high, and serves as a tower. The Park, when completed, will be the most comprehensive military object lesson in the world. No more daring, persistent fighting during the war than was done by both armies at Chickamauga. Both sides can well unite in making a great military park where both, in a military sense, won such great renown.



Observation Tower at Bragg's Headquarters on Mission Ridge.

Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Mountain, Tennessee's great historic resort, offers to the public unsurpassed opportunities for the enjoyment of some of the grandest scenery America can produce. Rising as it does 2,300 feet above sea level, and 1,700 feet above the city of Chattanooga at its base, the view from its lofty summit is one of exceptional grandeur and extent, embracing glimpses of seven States. No effort of the imagination can picture the magnificence of the grand panorama outspread before one at this elevation. From Point Lookout, at its northern extremity, there lies below a scene which no section of the United States can excel: indeed, it is doubtful if it can be equalled in America. The faint blue outlines of the Cumberland Mountains lie off to the northwest; between them and Lookout stretch the lower peaks of the Sand and Raccoon Mountains Walden's Ridge, Cameron Hill and Sherman Heights continue the line to the east, where Missionary Ridge, backed by the Great Smokies, unites to form the eastern circumference of the vast semicircle revealed at this spot. In the foreground wind the

15th U. S. Infantry. Monument in Chickamauga National Park.

silvery waters of the Tennessee, whose picturesque convolutions describe here a remarkable curve, known as Moccasin Bend. This point affords a glance at some of the celebrated battle grounds of the Civil War. Missionary Ridge and Sherman Heights, Cameron Hill and Lookout itself, stand as perpetual monuments to those who fell near by, and Chickamauga in the valley beyond arouses memories of stirring scenes but little more than a quarter of a century back in our history. Lookout Mountain extends over the border line into Georgia, and along its rugged sides are observation points, from which wonderful views are obtainable. Among the principal attractions here are Sunset Rock, Rock City, the Natural Bridge, Telephone Rock, Lulah Lake and Falls, and Leonora Spring, and each visit to the above and the many other natural curiosities on the summit is a fresh revelation to the traveler, who would find it impossible to exhaust the resources of the Mountain in an entire season. Lookout is well

Pennsylvania—Battery E, Vol. Monument in Chickamauga National Park

wooded, oaks and pines being the principal forest growths. Through the parks and woodlands countless driveways and footpaths branch in every direction, leading one to scenes of exquisite beauty, and the visitor finds it difficult to choose a favorite walk where all are so charming and full of historic interest.

Climate The marked superiority of Lookout Mountain in respect to climate over the other parts of the country has brought Lookout Inn into great and growing favor as a health resort; hither come, yearly and in

74th Ohio Infantry. Monument in Chickamauga National Park

increasing numbers, guests from all parts of the country to refresh their jaded spirits in the health-giving zephyrs and the pine-freighted breezes of this wonderful climate.

Health.—As a health resort Lookout Mountain has no superior. The air is balmy and exhilarating, the pine forest which covers the larger part of its surface furnishes that restorative element peculiar to certain favored localities rich in pine forest. The absorbent quality of the light and sandy soil prevents dampness, and makes malaria and rheumatism entirely unknown. The elevation—2,300 feet—guarantees purity of atmosphere, most potent in its influences upon sufferers from any disease, and especially lung, throat, nervous and kidney diseases. It is a paradise to children and invalids, and there is no spot in the world where the business and literary man will so rapidly recuperate as upon Lookout Mountain.

4th Ohio Cavalry. Monument in Chickamauga National Park.

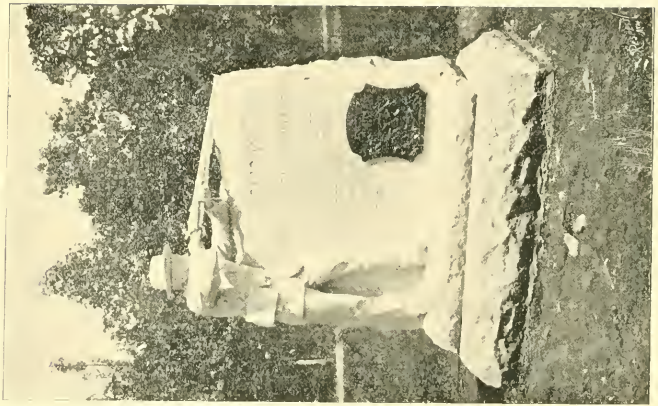
Lookout Mountain is Nature's Sanitarium. The late Dr. E. M. Wright, after thorough investigation, wrote that no original case of pulmonary consumption had ever appeared here. It is a fact that consumption in its early stage is relieved, and ofttimes cured by inhaling the pure mountain air. Malaria is eradicated from the system in this clear atmosphere without resort to drugs. Hay fever and kindred troubles disappear after a short sojourn.

27th Illinois Infantry. Monument in Chickamauga National Park

The late Dr. Joseph P. Ross, A. M., M. D., professor clinical medicine and chest diseases of Rush Medical College, Chicago, speaking of the best climatic locations for consumptives at a meeting of the American Medical Association in January, said:

"I have had patients go to Chattanooga when they were not able to climb Lookout Mountain, and they would come back wonderfully improved. I felt deep regret four years ago at sending a lady down there, for I did not

believe she would ever return alive. I knew she could not live here (in Chicago) three weeks, having all the symptoms of advanced tubercular trouble, with almost complete consolidation of the lung; but in four months she came back almost cured, and today I met her on the street and she is to all appearance robust and healthy. * * * On Lookout Mountain the scenery is perfectly grand and beautiful and lends an interest to a residence on the mountain. The scenery is varied from every point of observation."

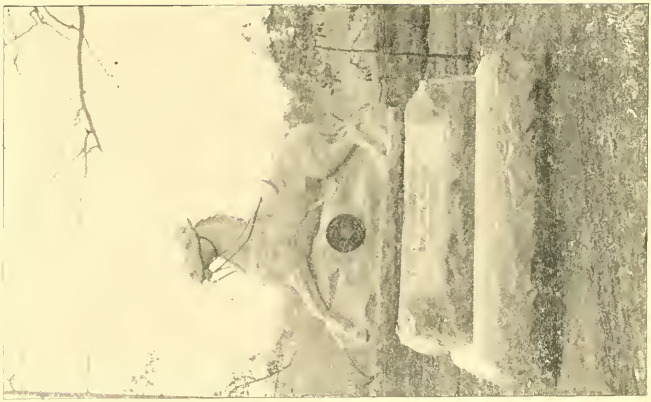


13th Michigan Infantry. Monument in Chickamauga National Park.

Julian Ralph in Harper's Monthly Magazine, March 1895—"One of the most remarkable curios in Uncle Sam's cabinet is Lookout Mountain. The traveler expects such occasional combinations of mountain and plain on the edges of the Rockies, the Selkirks and other great mountain chains, and yet it is doubtful whether any other as beautiful is to be found. For it has seldom happened that a tall mountain rises abruptly to interrupt and dominate a view so majestic and of such varied features. Glistening water, smiling

farm land, forest, city, hill and island, all lie upon the gorgeous and gigantic canvas of the Master Painter, Who there invites mankind to His studio to enjoy such views as we had fancied only the stupid denizens of the air are privileged to daily scan.

In nothing is this wonder spot more wonderful than its accessibility. It is even more convenient to the tourist than Niagara Falls—almost the solitary great natural curiosity in our country, for which one does not have to travel far and labor hard. LOOKOUT INN, a hotel that will accommodate 400 boarders, is on the tip-top of the mountain, and has the reputation of being one of the very best hotels in the south. The railways carry cars to its doors.



1st Wisconsin Cavalry. Monument in Chickamauga National Park.

Lookout Inn.

The Inn is a beautiful structure, located on the eastern face of old Lookout at its summit. Three hundred and sixty five feet in length and four stories in height, its external appearance is exceedingly striking, its fine proportions and architectural beauty being grandly displayed by its surroundings of oak and pine forests. The interior of the Inn is very attractive. Its grand hall is exquisitely decorated and furnished, and the reception rooms and parlors opening into it are gems of modern taste and elegance.

Lookout Inn

The fine dining hall, which is finished in quartered oak and artistically decorated, is 115 feet in length. There are billiard, reading and smoking rooms, and all the appointments of the Inn equal those found in the finest city hotels. The lighting is done by gas and electricity, and the heating by steam, in addition to which there are open fire places in both public and private rooms. The hotel affords accommodations for five hundred

guests, and the private apartments are unusually spacious. All are light, airy, outside rooms, affording magnificent views from their many windows. Wide verandas encircle three sides of the house, and a lofty tower, from which one gets an unrivaled view, crowns the whole.

The comfort and convenience of guests have been carefully considered in the construction, fitting and equipment of the Inn as **a Winter Resort.** Its sanitary arrangements have received particular attention, and the drainage and plumbing systems are the most perfect that modern science has been able to produce. The water supply is abundant and of the best quality, and the cuisine and service unequalled by the finest resort houses in the country.

Parlor Lookout Inn.

Chattanooga.

The city lies on the south bank of the Tennessee river in a beautiful valley, and is almost at the junction of three great states Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. The city is seven hundred feet above sea level and is surrounded by mountains and ridges. The undulating character of the landscape affords a natural drainage, and it has a scientific system of underground sewerage, comprising 27 miles of pipe and 10 miles brick sewers.

The city's death rate last year reached the remarkably low annual average, for both white and black, of 14.97 per cent. per thousand per annum.

The mean temperature in the summer months for fifteen years past was 72.1 degrees; for winter months, 42.6 degrees.

Hamilton County Court House, Chattanooga.

The census statistics for 1893 show that there was a uniform growth of about 400 per cent. in industries in Chattanooga in the decade between 1880 and 1890.

During the same period the population of the city and suburbs increased from 14,000 to 35,000, and the assessed valuation last year was $16,350,000, on basis of 60 per cent. against $3,600,000 in 1880. The banking capital of the city is $2,500,000 as against $385,000 in 1880. The scenery about Chattanooga is beautiful, romantic and historic.

View of Entrance Gate of National Cemetery, Chattanooga.

National Cemeteries.

There are four national cemeteries located on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. and Western & Atlantic Railroad.

At Nashville there are 11,832 known, and 4,701 unknown, interments.

At Chattanooga there are 8,038 known, and 4,963 unknown, interments.

At Stone River, Tenn., there are 3,811 known, and 2,334 unknown, interments.

At Marietta 7,195 known, and 2,963 unknown, interments.

View in National Cemetery, Chattanooga. 8,038 Known and 4,963 Unknown Interments.

The General.

This famous engine was captured at Big Shanty, Georgia, a station on the Western & Atlantic R. R., "the Great Battlefields Line," on April 12th, 1862, by Andrews' Raiders. After an exciting chase by the train crew the "General" was overtaken and twenty-two of the raiders were captured. The object of the raid into the Confederate lines was to burn the bridges on the line of the Western & Atlantic R. R., and thus cut off the Confederate Army from its base of supplies. The raid was one of the most daring exploits of the war, and if it had been successful would have proven most disastrous to the Confederacy. Later there was a trial by military court and eight of the number were executed. Six were exchanged, but before the sentence of the court was carried out eight escaped. Thus ended one of the most daring exploits on record.

Ohio's Tribute to Andrews' Raiders, in National Cemetery at Chattanooga. "The General" is Represented.

MARIETTA, GA.

Pre-eminently one of the prettiest little cities and health and pleasure resorts in all the Southland is MARIETTA, GA Built in the midst of a superb growth of oak trees, which crown the hills only a couple of miles south of the far-famed KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, and having within itself all the elements of beauty and taste, it well deserves the title of

"THE GEM CITY OF GEORGIA."

At the Western & Atlantic depot its elevation above the sea is 1,132 feet, and upon the summit of several of the beautiful hills, within its limits, there is an altitude attained of nearly 1,200 feet. Hence it can be readily noted that the atmosphere is fine and the scenery charming.

It has long been a famous summer resort for people living in the Southeast, and is becoming equally favored as a winter resort by people whose homes are in the North and West. One of its choicest advantages is found in the fact that it is only 20 miles from Atlanta, the largest city in Georgia and one of the chief railroad centers of the South. It is directly on the line of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, through which pass sleeping car lines whose termini are at Jacksonville, Fla., and Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., and St. Louis, Mo.

MARIETTA is connected with Atlanta by

FIVE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.

The fare between the two cities is 60 cents, and monthly commutation tickets for families are sold at $10.00. The Sunday round trip rate between MARIETTA and Atlanta is 50 cents.

The climate of MARIETTA is charming. The nights are always deliciously cool in summer.

In this connection it is worthy of note that on the sides of KENNESAW MOUNTAIN there is considerable growth of CACTUS, or prickly pear. This shows that the same atmospheric conditions exist at and near MARIETTA as in New Mexico—the sanitarium for the cure of pulmonary troubles.

ACWORTH, GA.

Acworth is only thirty-five miles from Atlanta, an hour's ride. It has a population of 900 or 1,000 souls. Having a fine surrounding agricultural country it enjoys a good trade, and leads all other towns on the Western & Atlantic in cotton receipts in proportion to population. These amount to about 7,000 bales annually.

Stock Raising and Dairying can be profitably conducted.

Fruits grow in perfection and in great variety.

All the Staple Crops are successfully raised.

Fine Water—Among the attractions of Acworth is a well of mineral water.

Churches—It speaks volumes in favor of this town that it has as many as five churches and no bar-rooms.

Schools—The educational facilities are of the best. There is an excellent Academy under a Board of Trustees.

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

A flourishing town with a great future. Forty-nine miles from Atlanta, ninety miles from Chattanooga, is the town of Cartersville, destined to become one of Georgia's largest cities and a great manufacturing center. Vast mineral wealth lies all around it, and great companies have been organized to develope and utilize it. The town is progressive, has waterworks, gas-works, public schools, and with its three or four thousand population is on the sure road to a big prosperity.

Topography—Uplands, hillsides and valleys.

Climate—Mild. Mean temperature in winter 44 degrees, the year round 61 degrees.

Rainfall—Annual, 47.2 inches.

Acreage—In Bartow County. Improved about 90,000 acres. Timber and mineral lands about 240,000 acres, over two-thirds of the total.

Soil—Makes better average staple crops than any other county in the state.

Crops—Cotton, 12,000 bales in the county; corn about 500,000 bushels.

Fruits—All kinds, except the tropical of the far South.

Truck Farming—Vegetables of all kinds profitably raised.

Timbers—Oak, hickory, ash, poplar and others—no finer in the world.

Minerals—In abundance. Too numerous for brief mention.

Water—Purest. Free-stone, well and spring. Also, noted mineral springs in the county.

Healthfulness—No healthier section can be found.

Educational Advantages—Colleges, public and private schools, of high order.

Transportation Facilities—The best railroad in the South, the WESTERN AND ATLANTIC; trains every few hours. The East and West. And others in prospect.

ADAIRSVILLE, GA., AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Advantages for manufacturing, farming, etc. Attractions for invalids, tourists and permanent residents. Midway between Atlanta and Chattanooga, seventy miles from each, is the town of Adairsville, with a population of 600.

Climate—This is the most important consideration for people seeking new homes. The thermometer seldom goes above 90 degrees in summer, or down to 15 above zero in winter; the mean annual average is about 60 degrees, a golden medium between the heat of the States farther south and the cold of those farther north.

Churches and Schools—The Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians each have a church, and there are good schools.

In General—Adairsville, surrounded by fine farming country, is well watered, is adapted to stock raising and dairying, and is in the midst of the great mineral section of the State.

DALTON, GA.

Population—Has a population of nearly 4,000

Location—700 feet above the sea level.

Public Works—Has its own gas and water works.

Banks—Has two banks with an aggregate capital of nearly $200,000.

Market—Is the principal market for three of the best counties in North Georgia.

Climate—Has one of the healthiest climates in the world; mean summer temperature about 73 degrees, mean winter temperature about 40 degrees.

Schools and Churches—Has an excellent public school system and a good female college. Twelve churches of nearly all denominations.

Manufactories—Has a cotton factory, a furniture factory, planing mills, iron works, canning factory, flouring mills, cotton compress, and numerous other manufacturing enterprises in a most prosperous condition. Receives from 10,000 to 12,000 bales of cotton annually.

Transportation Facilities—Is located on the lines of the two great southern railroads, the Western & Atlantic and the Southern.

SUMMER HOMES IN TENNESSEE.

ESTILL SPRINGS.

Engleside, or Mrs. Beard's Hotel, is located at Estill Springs, Tenn., 77 miles from Nashville, on the N. C. & St. L. Ry. The evening train from the north and morning trains from the south stop near the door. Other trains are met at the depot, one half mile distant, by hacks.

Sulphur water similar to the old Hurricane, strong Chalybeate and the best of freestone waters in abundance.

The culinary department is under the supervision of one of the best cooks in Tennessee.

Excellent fishing in Elk river nearby.

Rates of board $25 per month of four weeks. Children under 12 years and servants half rates. $8 per week and $1.50 per day.

NICHOLSON SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated two and one-half miles west of the railroad leading from Tullahoma to McMinnville, Tenn.

On arrival of trains at Smartts Station hacks and baggage wagons will be in waiting to convey passengers and baggage to the Springs. Special terms made for families.

EAST BROOK SPRINGS.

In point of location East Brook is favored beyond any watering place in the State.

The Spring is in the midst of the "Spring region," for which this branch of the Cumberland range has long been noted. Hurricane and Pylant Springs are only five miles west, old Winchester Springs two miles south. Estill Springs three and one-half miles north, leaving East Brook almost in the center of this noted region, and on one of the highest, if not, in fact, the VERY HIGHEST point on this branch of the mountain, being about 1,150 feet above the sea. The Spring is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and from every window on the east side of the hotel and cottages can be seen the main Cumberland range.

SEWANEE.

The University of the South is located at Sewanee, 900 feet above Cowan. The site of this Episcopal College is one of the most picturesque and attractive in America. The University buildings are constructed mainly of Sewanee sandstone, and are fully equipped with all modern educational appliances.

The University is in session during the summer and is a favorite summer resort for the families and friends of the students.

MONTEAGLE.

Six miles beyond Sewanee is Monteagle Assembly grounds, a chartered institution for the promotion of literary and scientific exercises and the advancement of education. It is neither denominational nor sectional.

A QUIET RETREAT.

"To all persons seeking a quiet retreat during the summer months, Monteagle offers exceptional advantages. Its elevated position, its bracing climate, its romantic and varied scenery, its perfect repose, its freedom from dissipation and vice, its beautiful grounds, its ample accommodations, its great accessibility—all these unite in making this spot, so favored by nature, attractive to those who are in search of rest or health."—REV. B. M. PALMER, D. D., New Orleans.

COST OF LIVING AT MONTEAGLE.

1. Rooms in Teachers' Homes, accommodating two, rent from $1.50 to $2.25 per week. Larger rooms, $2.50 to $3.00 per week.
2. Meals in restaurants: $5.00 per week.
3. Board: Lodging and meals in select boarding houses, $20.00 to $25.00 per month.
4. Rates in hotels: $30.00 to $45.00 per month.
5. Furnished cottages, equipped for housekeeping, rent approximately as follows:

Four room: two sitting and sleeping, dining, kitchen, veranda, and sometimes hallway—$50.00 to $65.00 for the season.

Larger cottages—$70.00 to $100.00 for the season.

The Tennessee Centennial

AND

International Exposition

Will open at Nashville on May 1st, 1897, and continue six months. Its occasion is the end of the first century of the existence of the State, and in scope it is world-wide.

Tennessee is a commonwealth of vast resources of coal, iron, marble and zinc, as well as of wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco, and thoroughbred horses and cattle. Her people are energetic and patriotic, and they propose to honor the one hundredth birthday of the State with an Exposition so elaborate in proportions and beautiful in detail that it will be remembered always as an important event in the history of the United States. In this endeavor, all other States and foreign countries, individuals and interests, are invited to take part.

Nashville, where the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition will be held, is a city of 100,000 people, who are giving their money and their enthusiasm for the success of the World's Fair of 1897.

Nashville and Davidson County have subscribed $300,000, a sum sufficient to provide and beautify the grounds, and erect all necessary buildings. Other cities and counties of the State are making appropriations which will be amply sufficient to make an exhibit of their products and resources.

Tennessee's wonderful exhibit will be a revelation to the thousands of visitors from the North and East, and an invaluable advertisement of the products and resources of the State.

Chattanooga has already raised ample funds, and will make an exhibition of her manufacturing interests which will secure for the "Plucky City" the admiration of all visitors, and by means of which her population, wealth and prosperity will be increased.

In a word, the Tennessee Centennial will be an exhibition of the State's resources, displaying to the world, for the first time, her vast deposits of coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, marble and slate, which have for ages been awaiting the magic touch of labor and capital.

To ——

Florida Tourists.

YOUR special attention is called to both the many points of interest along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and Western & Atlantic Railroad, and to the unexcelled schedules between Florida and all western points.

THE WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD was General Sherman's line of March from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and every foot of it is historic.

SCHEDULES:

Leave Jacksonville,	Plant System,	7:30 p. m.,	8:30 a. m.
Leave Tifton,	G. S. & F. R. R.,	12:05 a. m.,	12:55 p. m.
Leave Macon,	Central R. R.,	4:15 a. m.,	4:25 p. m.
Leave Atlanta,	W. & A. R. R.,	8:05 a. m.,	8:20 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga,	N. C. & St. L. Ry.,	1:15 p. m.,	1:19 a. m.
Leave Nashville,	L. & N. R. R.,	7:05 p. m.,	7:05 a. m.
Arrive Chicago,	C. & E. I. R. R.,	7:52 a. m.,	6:55 a. m.
Arrive St. Louis,	L. & N. R. R.	7:20 a. m.,	7:20 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati,	L. & N. R. R.	6:50 a. m.,	4:20 p. m.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars from Jacksonville to Chattanooga, Nashville and St. Louis through without change, connecting at Nashville with solid Vestibule train to Chicago. Local Sleepers Atlanta to Chattanooga on night trains.

For further information write to, or call upon

J. W. THOMAS, President,
Nashville, Tenn.

JOS. M. BROWN, T. M.,
Atlanta, Ga.

C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

COPYRIGHT APPLIED FOR.

C. P. BYRD, PRINTER, ATLANTA.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
00012223316